

Weather

Cloudy but improving today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 51.4 and 46, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 60.8 and 36.4.

THE CHINA PRESS

報 大

A Live Newspaper Devoted
to Progress in China

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SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1918

大正四年第三種郵便物

10 CENTS

HOSTILITY WAXES BITTER BETWEEN GERMAN Factions

Extreme Socialists Accuse
Government Of Trying
To Betray Revolution

THREAT IS MADE

Liebknecht Says He Will
Overthrow Government
Within Two Weeks

SITUATION DUBIOUS

Position Of Various Groups
Uncertain And Great
Confusion Exists

(French Wireless)

Berne, December 10.—(Via Lyons and Koukazza). Messages received from various sources concerning events in Berlin give the impression that confusion exists there. The differences of opinion between the soldiers and the workers, between the politicians and the workers and between the supporters of the Socialist Majority party and the Spartacus Group are growing more bitter. A portion of the Spartacus Group, exasperated, is unceasingly accusing the Government of wishing to betray the Revolution to the military reactionaries. Liebknecht has threatened to overthrow the actual Government within a fortnight and the situation remains extremely critical.

More Of Germany Occupied

Paris, December 10.—(Via Lyons and Koukazza). The 3rd American Army, continuing its advance in Germany, has reached the Rhine from Rolandseck as far as Brohl.

Elsewhere, one of the French divisions which is charged to occupy the towns on the Rhine in the neighborhood of Alz-la-Chapelle has entered that town under the command of General Degoutte.

(American Wireless To Reuter)
Washington, December 10.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—General Pershing reported Monday:

"The Third American Army is continuing its advance into Germany and has reached the Rhine from Rolandseck to Brohl."

GERMANY MUST PAY TO LIMIT, SAYS LONG

Colonial Secretary Declares En-
emy Must Meet Every Oblig-
ation If It Takes 30 Years

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 5.—Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a speech at Trowbridge said that not only must the Kaiser be tried but Germany must pay to the last farthing she could pay if it took her thirty years. He would not be a party, however, to calling upon Germany to pay a sum which would necessitate her receiving from us such assurance as would enable her to begin her old game of dumping articles on our markets. We must also see that Germans in England went to their own country.

He rejoiced that they had made up their minds to extend colonial preference to the Dominions, Crown Colonies and Protectorates. The Government offered Imperial preference unconditionally and were determined that the British Dominions and dependencies should have preference wherever possible.

Range Of Forty Miles Practicable For Guns

Coast Artillery Chief Tells Of
Development In American
Ordnance

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, December 10.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Major-General Clegg, chief of the Coast Artillery, reported today that training development during the war has brought cannon makers to a point where a rifle range of forty miles is easily practicable.

Brazilian Ambassador To Take High Office



DR. DOMÍCIO DA GAMA

Domicio da Gama, Brazilian Ambassador at Washington, has bid farewell to the United States and is on his way home, where he will take over the duties of a high office. Ambassador da Gama will be the new Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Five Die Of Injuries From Explosion On Flagship Brooklyn

Thirty-Seven In All Injured In
Blast While Vessel
Takes On Coal

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, December 10.—A gas explosion occurred yesterday on board the American flagship Brooklyn while she was coaling in Yokohama. Thirty-seven men were injured of whom six subsequently died.

2,475 Allied Ships Sunk During War

3,147 Others Left Adrift With
Crews, Sir Eric Geddes
Announces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 5.—Speaking at a meeting at 10 Downing Street, this afternoon in support of the appeal being made by Lady Dimsdale for £100,000 for a hostel for merchant seamen as a memorial from the Women of the Empire, Sir Eric Geddes stated that 2,475 ships were sunk during the war with their crews on board and 3,147 with their crews left adrift.

Verdun Garden Sold At Public Auction

Property Seized In 1914 Goes
To French Municipal Council
For Tails 95,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Verdun, Garden, 474 Avenue Joffre, seized from its German owners when war was declared in 1914, was sold to the French Municipal Council yesterday for Tails 95,000.

The sale was made by order of the French Mixed Court and took place at the office of Messrs. R. Fano, L. Bassett and J. Thesmar, auctioneers. There were but three bidders, two Chinese and Secretary G. Laferriere, representing the French Municipal Council. The bidding started at Tails 80,000.

The property, over 61 mow, will be maintained as a public garden and the improvements under way will be continued by the Public Property Department of the French Municipal Council.

Marshall Presides
At Cabinet Meeting

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, December 10.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—President Wilson sent a wireless message from his steamer asking Vice-President Marshall to preside at the Cabinet meeting today.

Inner History Is Given Of Allied Note To China

Was First Proposed By Britain And United States
Months Ago And Blocked By Japan

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, December 7.—The Japanese controlled press is making much of the fact that Japan was able to issue the other day a communiqué in which all the credit for the communication of the recent aide-mémoire to China was taken by Japan, and some of the papers that one would have expected to be somewhat wiser have accepted the statement in an entirely unqualified sense. In order that the real significance of the communiqué may be grasped it is necessary to set forth the general history of the aide-mémoire, which is fairly common knowledge here, with one or two details that may be common knowledge but are none the less of value in setting the communiqué in its proper light.

Three months ago the British Minister suggested to the American Legation, then in charge of Mr. MacMurray, that perhaps it would be advisable for the Allied Powers to make joint representations to China on the subject of her domestic afflictions. This was put forward as an entire original and bright idea on the part of Japan, but fortunately there existed the correspondence on the same subject that had taken place three months before, and by digging in the archives of the past it was possible to find a document practically covering the same ground as Japan proposed to cover. This was very fortunate and saved quite a lot of time, and eventually the document presented was practically the same as had already been discussed and decked out with other scraps of paper for the edification and amusement of the historian of the next century. Thus, technically, Japan is correct in saying that the aide-mémoire was presented on her suggestion, and she could not be expected herself to be interested in

it. However, except Japan, there were all sorts of objections raised, and the attitude of Japan at that time has been described as "cautious." The refusal of Japan to take part in any joint representations was so persistent that finally the matter was dropped, although the general tenor of the communication to be made had been set forth very fully and there was really nothing to which any sane Power could object.

Then came the armistice in Europe, and when there had been time for the fact to sink into the Japanese official mind that militarism and all it connotes were dead as practical international policies, Japan began to wake up to the fact that unless she were to fall into line with the rest of the world she would be too splendidly isolated. So, very much to the surprise of the other Allied Governments she suggested that representations should be made to China on the subject of her domestic afflictions. This was put forward as an entire original and bright idea on the part of Japan, but fortunately there existed the correspondence on the same subject that had taken place three months before, and by digging in the archives of the past it was possible to find a document practically covering the same ground as Japan proposed to cover. This was very fortunate and saved quite a lot of time, and eventually the document presented was practically the same as had already been discussed and decked out with other scraps of paper for the edification and amusement of the historian of the next century. Thus, technically, Japan is correct in saying that the aide-mémoire was presented on her suggestion, and she could not be expected herself to be interested in it.

(Continued on Page 2)

CHINESE SOLDIER KILLS JAPANESE SHOPKEEPER

Unprovoked Attack Made By
One Of Bandit Tschun's
Braves In Mukden

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, December 11.—According to independent reports, one of Chang Tso-lin's braves recently entered a Japanese exchange-shop in Mukden and requested silver in exchange for hundred taos notes. The Japanese produced the silver, which the soldier took, rolled up in a cloth and then proceeded to leave the shop without handing over the notes. The Japanese attempted to prevent the departure of the brave, who then drew his bayonet and wounded the Japanese, who drew a revolver and fired several shots, one of which killed a Chinese who was investigating the trouble.

The soldier ran away, pursued by the wounded Japanese, who eventually overtook him. The latter then again used his bayonet, inflicting fatal injuries on the Japanese, who struggled to his home and there quickly died.

The soldier, who was arrested in a clothing store where he was changing into civilian attire, is now in the hands of the Japanese police and the case has been taken up officially. Local Japanese contend that joint Japanese police control is necessary, which was one of the Twenty-one Demands.

Robbery and violence have been very prevalent in the Mukden district lately.

NEW GAS DISCOVERED FOR USE IN BALLOONS

Element Called Argon Will
Eliminate Hazard Of Fire
And Explosion

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, December 10.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The discovery of an inert, non-inflammable gas designed for use in balloons, dirigibles and other lighter-than-air craft has been announced to the Navy Department. The new element, argon, will eliminate the hazard of fire and explosion that heretofore has accompanied balloon operations where hydrogen has been used for inflation.

British Entering Cambrai As Germans Evacuate The City



BRITISH ENTERING CAMBRAI BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTO

This photograph shows a British patrol making their way into the city of Cambrai while the Germans were actually evacuating the city. Many of the houses were still burning.

CHANGES IN VICE LAWS OPPOSED BY COUNCIL

Suggestions From Moral Welfare Committee Not Approved
By S.M.C. Members

Members of the Municipal Council and the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee are at loggerheads on the question of changing local laws for the regulation of commercialized vice in the Settlement. Correspondence between Dean A. J. Walker, secretary of the Moral Welfare Committee, and the Municipal Council, published in the Municipal Gazette today, gives the aims of the Committee and the opposition of the Council to changes in the existing laws.

An immediate step toward the abolition of vice the committee proposes the deletion of the word "brothels" from Municipal regulations.

As immediate steps toward the abolition of vice the committee proposes the deletion of the word "brothels" from Municipal regulations, because it maintains, the by-law is unnecessary; its presence gives a tacit recognition to the right of commercialized vice to exist; it prevents vigorous suppression of brothels and is a positive hindrance to the interests of moral welfare in Shanghai.

The Council terms the elimination of the word "brothels" from the licensing regulation as "regrettable in the extreme for, although no action has been taken to exercise the right of licensing brothels, the existence of this right has proved of value in securing the regulation of these establishments to a very large extent in certain specified areas and their conduct on lines that are generally speaking orderly." The Council believes that any attempt to secure the complete suppression of brothels would result in increased street and public resort soliciting, disorderly houses and less efficient police control.

The cessation of examination by

Municipal Medical officials of prostitutes is urged by the Committee and opposed by the Council. The Committee holds that such examinations promotes "this business of human degradation and exploitation by inducing a false sense of security against venereal diseases in those tending to patronise such places."

The Municipal Council will strenuously oppose the resolutions suggested by the Moral Welfare Committee if they are proposed at the ratepayers' meeting and the opinion is expressed in a letter from the secretary of the Council to Dean Walker that "they are calculated to interfere with any legitimate but rather difficult the moral conditions of the Settlement."

A persistent educational campaign, through the publication of bulletins in English, Chinese and Japanese, is proposed by the Moral Welfare Committee. This bulletin would publish facts concerning commercialized vice and its effects on the community.

The Council commends "an well

conceived publicity campaign conducted through the right media and thus brought to the notice of those it intends to reach," but abhors the idea of using the Municipal Gazette, as it might evoke resentment on the part of "readers to whom the warnings and advice given could not, of course, apply."

WILSON WON'T ATTEND CONFERENCE HIMSELF

Will Be Represented In Final
Peace Meeting By
Delegates

(French Wireless)

Paris, December 11.—(Via Lyons and Koukazza). The chief of the Military Staff here officially announces that the series of arrests in Vladivostok yesterday, which caused a sensation in the town, were made in anticipation of an armed rising which was being plotted.

Doctor Giras, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent, stated, regarding the position of the Czechoslovak General, Syrovy, to Admiral Kolchak's commands in connection with the arrest of the members of the Constituent Assembly at Ufa, but there was no danger of the misunderstanding assuming a serious turn. General Syrovy, he said, was responsible for the maintenance of order in the Ural districts in which Ufa is situated. Doubtless thinking that the arrests would result in disturbances, General Syrovy acted according to the dictates of a policy of prudence.

The Czechoslovaks desire to preserve order and prevent civil war and not to interfere with internal politics, which at times create an equivocal position. The Czechoslovaks, having no ulterior aims but bona fide intentions, and recognized by all parties, except the Bolsheviks, temporary misunderstandings with them are not likely to have serious developments. The Czechoslovaks have maintained a consistent democratic policy all along, supporting neither the Left nor the Right Extremists, whereas Russian politics are a continually changing phenomena.

Friction In West Siberia

Harbin, December 10.—Reuter's correspondent is reliably informed that after Attaman Semenoff's refusal to acknowledge Admiral Kolchak as Supreme Governor and his attempt to interrupt communication with Western Siberia, the military authorities in the Far East decided to take measures to prevent Attaman Kalmikoff, who was considerably inclined to sympathize with Attaman Semenoff's plan, from occupying the important junction of Nikolsk on the Ussuriisk railway. With that intention one Russian regiment, under Colonel Vrashtel, was immediately transferred from Rassolnaya station to Nikolsk. This step at first was objected to by the local Japanese commander but was supported by the Allied representatives at Vladivostok. On arrival, Colonel Vrashtel found one detachment of Attaman Kalmikoff's force already at Nikolsk.

The Inter-Ally Peace Conference will open on December 17.

SEND NOTES TO ALLIES, SAYS U.S. TO TEUTONS

No Further Communications To
Washington Desired, Berlin
And Vienna Are Notified

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, December 10.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The State Department has sent notes to Berlin and Vienna, advising the German and Austrian governments the United States desires no further notes from them and that their communications should be addressed to the Allied nations.

NINE FRENCH PRISONERS KILLED IN GERMAN CAMP

Fifteen Others Are Reported
Wounded And Demand For
Revenge Is Made

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 9.—The cowardly assassination of nine French prisoners of war and the wounding of fifteen is reported at a camp at Langensalza. This is not an isolated example of German atrocities, being dis-

contented with Attaman Kalmikoff

who recently ordered their previous chief, Shestakoff, to be shot.

Colonel Vrasnai declined the offer and despatched the arrested men to Irkutsk. This event led to violent protests from the local Japanese military commander. When General Horvath, however, explained the misunderstanding, pointing out that his telegram reached its destination after the event had taken place, the Japanese promised not to take any measures against Colonel Vrasnai, who had willingly fulfilled his duty without blushing, and not to allow Attaman Vahnikoff to leave Habarovsk.

A combined mission will investigate the matter.

POINCARÉ CONTINUES HIS TRIUMPHAL TOUR

President Visits Cities Of Colmar And Mulhouse In Alsace

(French Wireless)

Paris, December 10.—(VIA Lyons and Kenkasa).—The President of the Republic was received on Tuesday morning at the Prefecture of Colmar, where, in his reply to the address of welcome delivered by the Mayor, he recalled that "of all the towns of Alsace Colmar was the first which gave herself to France and that she had remained faithful to her as well as good fortune."

After speaking of the moral suffering and stubborn hopes which marked the existence of Colmar during the war, M. Poincaré added: "Our duty was already marked out; to conquer with you or to die with you. If you had not been returned to France, France would not have become herself again. We took an oath to re-enter Colmar and we have re-entered your town. We will never leave it again."

On Tuesday afternoon the President of the Republic was received by the municipal authorities at the Exchange at Mulhouse. Replying to the address of welcome delivered by the Mayor, President Poincaré said: "Mulhouse, the oldest city of Alsace, has never changed in her republican and French sentiments and has deserved, under the domination of Germany, her desire for independence and her fine traditions of work, munificence and humanity."

On Way Out To China To Install Wireless

Marconi Company Representative Will Put In 200 Sets All Over Country

(American Wireless To Reuter)

San Francisco, December 10.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—R. Morse of the Marconi Company is here on his way to China to install 200 wireless telephone systems throughout the country under contract with the Republic of China.

JAPANESE DELEGATES OFF FOR PEACE MEETING

Given Hearty Send-Off In Tokio And Yokohama Before Sailing

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, December 10.—The Japanese peace delegation left today for Paris via San Francisco. They were given a magnificent send-off here and at Yokohama.

COMMERCIAL PACIFIC SUING GOVERNMENT

Asks Injunction To Free Wires From Further Federal Control

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, December 10.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Commercial Pacific Cable Company has asked an injunction in the Federal Court here to restrain Postmaster General Burleson from further control of its 10,000 miles of cable from San Francisco to China, Japan and the Philippines.

Seven Transports Take U.S. Troops Homeward

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, December 10.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The sailing of seven additional transports bringing fifty-two officers and 3,000 men back to the United States was announced by the War Department today. Six sailed December 6 and the other the next day.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order book for the week ending December 7:—Health Department.—Mrs. Koto Saeki and Miss Koto Kusubro are appointed Nurses on three months' probation from November 1.

Educational Department.—Mrs. E. Murray, Assistant Mistress in the Public School for Girls, is appointed temporarily as Mistress-in-charge of the Avenue Road School from January 1, 1919, vice Miss A. D. Simon, transferred to the Boone Road School. Hospital.—The appointment of Mrs. R. E. Ede, Stenographer and Typist, is confirmed under agreement from May 6.

Changes Being Wrought In Chinese School System

Ancient Respect For Own Learning Now Extending To Include Foreign Ideas, Lecture Says

"Education and Reform in China" formed the topic of an interesting lecture delivered before the Union Church Literary and Social Guild in Union Church Hall last night.

"As far as Chinese history reaches back into the dim past it shows that the Chinese people have all along entertained the highest respect for learning," Mr. Kline said. "Those who invented the art of writing which in the course of centuries developed from dots and strokes resembling the 'imprints of the claws of birds and beasts' to what it is today—the most difficult writing to read and write in the world—as well as the Sages who transmitted their thoughts, down to posterity through the medium of that writing, are venerated by the people as 'holy men.' Authors, commentators, and poets are superior men and men of even ordinary literary attainments are treated with great reverence. But that is not all; the respect for men of letters extends even to written and printed matter. Scraps of paper bearing the least traces or signs of a written word must not be put to vulgar uses, and whosoever does not pick up such scraps and reverently deposit them in the proper receptacle prepared to receive them at street corners and elsewhere, but allows them to be blown hither and thither by the four winds of heaven, is no better than a savage. These facts placed a premium on education, gave the literati of China special privileges, and classed them in the first of the four great divisions of Chinese Society.

"It seems to be a failing of human nature where special privileges are accorded that those privileges should be abused. The literati, like the scribes and Pharisees, have distinguished themselves by their arrogance and pride; it was that interference in State affairs, as well as the baneful influence they exerted over the people, that led Shih Huang-ti, the builder of the Great Wall, to teach them a severe lesson by burning their books over twenty-one centuries ago.

"The great respect of the Chinese for learning, until recent years, was confined exclusively to the learning contained in their own books; it did not cover what was looked upon as heterodox and heretical teaching of outlandish barbarians which were treated with supreme contempt. Essay writing was the highest test of a man's education. Of sciences, with the exception of mathematics, astronomy and the art of healing, they knew nothing. It was not so very long ago that photography was looked upon as a black art, invented

to rob people of their souls, in which a preparation made from the eyes of little children was required. It was, this iniquitous story of the gauding out of the eyes of little children for photographs purposes that started the Tientsin massacre in 1879. Generally speaking, foreign learning was looked upon as magic or the vilest sort, subversive of the good order of Chinese Society, attacking the foundations of Chinese ancestral beliefs and bringing calamities on the people. It was therefore the boudoir of the literati to oppose it at every turn by every means at their disposal. Thanks, however, to the object lessons given the Chinese at the principal treaty ports to steam electricity, railways, telegraphs etc., things today are very different from what they were when we first knocked at the door of China.

"Free schools have existed in China for centuries in the larger cities though not anything in proportion to the population; but education has never been compulsory. In the present day schools the old system of teaching is, requiring the pupil to learn the Classics off by heart page after page and book after book, is entirely done away with. In its place primers and text books are introduced, and primary, middle and high schools have been instituted on a plan borrowed from Japan; military drill is also introduced in some places. It remains to be seen whether the sweeping change made in matters educational and the breaking away from the ancient cut is a wise step or not; the older generation of Chinese express grave misgivings as to the results in the future.

"Much interest in recent years has been taken in foreign education. Foreign educational establishments have increased very considerably in the country, and a growing number of youths have been sent abroad to the schools and universities of Europe and America. These young men return after five or six years with a certain amount of foreign education; some have even obtained degrees in applied sciences, in law and medicine; but it seems likely that during those years their own native education, the pivot on which everything turns in this country, has been sacrificed. To obviate this alternative is to engage the best foreign professors to teach in China, and to let schools and universities be founded in greater numbers in China where the native education will not be neglected.

"Many reforms have taken place in China since the establishment of the Republic in 1912; but some of

them are only changes without any sense being a reform, that is to say, a change from a worse to a better state. The most important is the introduction of female education. Chinese women, until lately, have been denied the advantages of education. Though history mentions some women of distinguished literary attainments, and many romantic stories are told of the brilliant achievements of women poets and essayists, it remains a fact, nevertheless, that the woman-kind of China have all along been kept in an abject state of darkness and illiteracy. When the Chinese lady teacher first appeared some fifteen years ago, she was regarded as a kind of curiosity and considered the legitimate object not only for men, but for her own sex to jeer at; but in spite of it she has done and is continuing to do a great work. What the influences of enlightened women will be in the politics and sociology of China will be in the future is incalculable. The men will wake up one day to find that they have a new and tremendous force to reckon with.

"The women of China, intellectually, are by no means inferior to the men. That they have for centuries been subjected to the domination of man has given them one advantage; it has wrought into their nature great power of endurance and taught them patience and fortitude in a remarkable degree.

"In matters of female education much credit is due to the mission schools conducted by the foreign ladies of the different Missionary Societies in China; it is for the educationalists of the day to see that the rising generation gets the right sort of education, and that the young minds of China, directed in the right channels, are imbued with the right principles—the principles of honor, patriotism and high ideals."

Sailors' War Orphans' Fund

(Under the auspices of the Navy League and the British and Foreign Sailors' Society).

Subscription List No. 114.	Tls.	\$	f.	s.	d.
Powhatan Club	106.00				
Shanghai Race Club Autumn 1918					
Meeting	33,900.31	3,500.00	12,294	18	0
Previously acknowledged	34,000.31	65,650.05	12,294	18	0
Remitted to London	33,700.31	65,200.05	12,294	18	0
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CZECHO-SLOVAKS' STORY TO BE HEARD BY B.W.W.A.

**General Meeting Of Workers
And Supporters To Be
Held Next Week**

A meeting of all workers, subscribers and friends of the British Women's Work Association is called for 4:30 p.m. on December 20 at the offices of Messrs. MacIlland and Co., 28 Sauchien Road.

Mr. Stephen will preside and the program will include an address, illustrated with lantern slides, on "The Czecho-Slovaks, Saviors of the Eastern Front"; enrolment of members; distribution of B.W.W.A. badges and tea.

LONG SIBERIAN NIGHTS BRING CALL FOR BOOKS

**Reading Matter For Troops Can
Go Every Fortnight; Next
Mail Closes Tomorrow**

The days are very short and the nights are very long in Siberia these winter months, which makes the receipt of books and magazines doubly appreciated by both officers and soldiers. The American Post Office, through the courtesy of the Russian Postal Service, is able to despatch books and magazines to the troops every fortnight. The next mail will close at noon tomorrow.

In this connection the American postmaster states that he is not prepared to accept parcels and letters for delivery in Vladivostok except to members of the Expeditionary forces and civilians such as Y.M.C.A. and Red Cross workers connected therewith. Letters addressed care of the American Consul cannot be accepted.

The following letter acknowledging the receipt of reading matter for the troops has been received by Mr. E. H. Everett, American postmaster, from Lieut. K. Ade, officer in charge of military mails of the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia.

Vladivostok, Dec. 6, 1918.
My Dear Mr. Everett,

Under this date we received another shipment of books and magazines through you from the good people of Shanghai. We have been receiving this reading matter from Shanghai regularly. After reaching this office it has been despatched to all stations where our soldiers are serving and has been distributed pro rata to every the smallest unit. Keep the good work up and send all of the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia who receive these books and magazines are duly grateful.

Yours very truly,
Lester K. Ade,
Lieut. Infantry.

Wants To Make Sure Real Opium Is Burned

**Dr. Thwing Therefore Proposes
Foreign And Chinese
Medical Supervision**

To appoint Chinese and foreign medical men of good standing to supervise the burning of the opium stock in Shanghai and to see that all the drug to be destroyed is really genuine opium is the suggestion of the Rev. E. W. Thwing, secretary of the International Reform Bureau for Eastern Asia. In a letter from Tientsin to his Shanghai representative, Mr. Zee-wei-wai,

Dr. Thwing reports that there have been large anti-opium meetings in various big cities throughout the country, including Nanking and Changsha. He has also received reports of the launching of anti-morphine campaigns.

Dr. Thwing's letter said in part: "Now that the mandate ordering the burning of the Shanghai opium stock is issued, we hope that China will act in the way that will secure full confidence that the work is well done. Opium may be burned, yet not destroyed. The destroying of 1,200 chests of opium is not an easy task. In the past, in some cases, bad officials have substituted false balls for real opium. The Chinese Government should invite Chinese and foreign medical men of good standing to witness the burning, to see that all the opium is really destroyed and made unfit for use."

News Briefs

The death is announced of Lieutenant Victor F. Deacon of the Sportsman's Battalion, formerly of the Shanghai branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in London October 10. Lieutenant Deacon died of cancer in the throat contracted on active service. He was 44 years old and was twice wounded.

Among the passengers who left Shanghai for Hongkong yesterday were Sir E. Kadoorie and Major C. M. Manners.

Three cases of diphtheria among the foreign population of the Settlement are recorded in the Health Officer's report for last week.

Hearing of a motion in the Examenian suit has been set for this morning at 9:30 o'clock in the United States Court for China.

WOMAN'S CLUB MEETING

The Literary Department of the American Woman's Club will meet this afternoon at 4:30 at the Carlton Cafe to continue the course of study on China. The subject for today's meeting will be "Scenery of China."

Local Firm Suing New York Concern

**Harvie, Cooke And Co. File
Claims Against Muller,
MacLean And Co.**

Suit for \$45,038.55 and \$15,235.66, with interest and costs, has been filed in the United States Court for China against Muller, MacLean and Co., Inc., of New York, by Mr. James Harvie and Mr. Leslie W. Hutton, of the firm of Harvie, Cooke and Co., in an affidavit filed yesterday by Messrs. Jernigan, Pease and Rose, counsel for the plaintiffs. It is set forth that Harvie, Cooke and Co. were from July, 1914, to July, 1916, local representatives for the defendant firm but that the latter now have no representatives here and service is asked by publication.

The plaintiffs sue under four counts. The first claims that under a contract of January 22, 1914, defendants were to pay a commission of 2 percent on all goods purchased from them. It is alleged that the commission was not paid and the sum of \$41,617.81 is asked, with interest and costs. The second count asks \$4,439.07 and \$1,491.65 claimed due under an agreement to settle certain disputes in 1915. The fourth count asks \$3,981.76, commissions, and the last count \$1,245.91 alleged paid to the defendants in New York by the Chinese Manufacturing Co. on plaintiffs' account.

Foreigner Is Fined For Striking Shroff

Mr. J. Anderson, of the Standard Oil Company's Pootung office, was fined \$20 by Mr. F. A. Robinson, acting magistrate, in the British Police Court yesterday where he appeared in response to a summons charging him with assaulting Woo Koo-sze, a shroff of the Shanghai Garage Co.

The information was laid by Mr. F. W. Jones of the Garage company who told the court that the shroff went to collect a bill from the defendant and came back with a black eye, saying he had been assaulted. The defendant stated that when the shroff came he was very busy and told him to call again as he was unable to pay at the time. Defendant testified that the shroff then addressed abusive language to him and showed the bill to other foreigners in the office, whereupon defendant slapped his face and when he persisted in calling him abusive names hit him.

The complainant said that he had been several times to collect the bill and on December 5, the day in question, he had protested that it was very expensive to cross to Pootung so many times. Defendant had called in two policemen to put him out and, when he asked for the money again, had slapped and hit him.

In giving judgment the magistrate stated that the assault evidently arose from the shroff's showing the bill to other foreigners, which he held was not justification.

BRITISH COTTON PROFITS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 6.—Mr. F. W. Tattersall states that forty Cotton Spinning Companies, totalling three and three-quarter million spindles, made a record profit of £576,314 (?) during the twelve months ending November 30, equalling over thirty-four percent on their share capital.

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by the respondent is insufficient to justify disbarment, the argument being that a prior conviction of the offense is necessary. But this contention is likewise foreclosed by the Federal decisions, and while some of the state courts hold otherwise it seems doubtful if even a majority of them support the contention of respondent. For, as was observed by one of them in a similar proceeding:

"If the accused made a false professional statement, or swore falsely as specified in the accusation, a conviction of perjury was not necessary to justify the court in rejecting him from the bar."

Finding no merit in the demurrer it is overruled, and the order here-to-fore made as to date of answer will stand.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIES TO BE SEEN IN FILM

Series Of Instructive Entertainments Arranged By American Association Of China

The first of a series of American Industrial film exhibitions, to be given under the auspices of the American Association of China, will be shown at the Olympic Theater, Bubbling Well Road, next Wednesday, December 18, at 9:15 p.m.

The object in this program of exhibitions is to present to the Chinese business community in as vivid a manner as is possible at this distance some of the facts concerning the products of American industry, business methods, manufacturing processes, engineering operations and the like subjects. It is planned to show films covering as wide a range as possible of American industries, particularly those branches which show him to be an unfit and unsafe person to manage the legal business of others."

Since then, misconduct in general is a sufficient ground for disbarment; it would seem to be not strictly necessary to allege or prove injury to some specific person, but the objection here that the informant fails to show "when, how or in respect to whom" the deceit and misconduct were committed appears to be unfounded as the information alleges a series of acts commencing on September 10, 1918, committed against one Yu Zien-chien and the Standard Oil Company, involving the bribery of the latter's employees and the unlawful taking of its launch without its knowledge and to its serious damage.

Another ground of the demurrer is that the charge of false testimony is then, however, urged that the informant fails to show "when, how or in respect to whom" the deceit and misconduct were committed appears to be unfounded as the information alleges a series of acts commencing on September 10, 1918, committed against one Yu Zien-chien and the Standard Oil Company, involving the bribery of the latter's employees and the unlawful taking of its launch without its knowledge and to its serious damage.

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loans to China and Siberia, and practically admonishing them to work with the Japanese authorities in all these matters; and there was also the communiqué issued in connection with the aide-memoire. These may be regarded as fruits meet for repentance.

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News and Views in the World of Books

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	Gold	Mex.
Moore: The Law of Commercial Paper, 1918	22.20	\$2.90
Cohen: Commercial Arbitration and The Law, 1918	3.30	4.60
Cleveland: First Lessons in Finance	1.40	1.55
Farrow: The Typography of Advertisements That Pay	2.40	3.10
Hollingsworth: Advertising and Selling	2.40	3.10
Briscoe: Fundamentals of Salesmanship	1.65	2.25
Crowdson: Building Business	1.35	1.90
Nystrom: Retail Selling and Store Management	1.65	2.25
Scovell: Cost-Accounting and Burden Application	2.20	2.90
Hoxie: Scientific Management and Labor	1.90	2.50
Huebner: Agricultural Commerce	2.25	2.90
Hoxie: Trade Unionism in the United States	2.75	3.60
Alexander: The Life Insurance Company	2.20	2.90
Huebner: Life Insurance	2.40	3.10
Huebner: Property Insurance	2.40	3.10
Blanchard: Liability and Compensation Insurance	2.20	2.90
Hatfield: Modern Accounting	2.30	2.90
Klein: Elements of Accounting	1.60	2.40
Klein: Bookkeeping and Accounting, 1918, complete course	2.65	3.45
McFarland and Rosenthal: A First Year in Bookkeeping and Accounting	1.90	2.50
Day: Accounting Practice	2.65	3.45
Egginton: Problems in Cost Accounting, 1918	2.75	3.60
Sumrell: Cost Keeping for Manufacturing Plants	3.80	4.30
Morris: Railroad Administration	2.75	3.60
Hooper: Railroad Accounting	2.20	2.90
Cleveland and Powell: Railroad Finance	3.00	3.90
Holmes: Regulation of Railroads and Public Utilities in World War	2.20	2.90
Johnson and Metre: Principles of Railroad Transportation	2.75	3.60
Johnson and Huebner: Principles of Ocean Transportation	2.75	3.60
Filingson: Exporting to Latin America	2.30	3.40
Johnson: Elements of Transportation	1.90	2.50
Dunn: The American Transportation Question	1.90	2.50
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Johnson: American Rules of Transportation	1.90	2.50
Cashman: The Business of Advertising	1.90	2.50
Hyde: Newspaper Reporting and Correspondence	1.65	2.25
Meade: True Finances		
The Canadian Budgetary System. By Harold G. Villard and Westel W. Willoughby	2.75	3.60

REFERENCE BOOKS

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The Spinners

The Spinners. By Eden Phillpotts.

New York. The MacMillan Co. Some three or four years ago Eden Phillpotts turned from the Dartmoor that has been the scene of practically all his novels and short stories, and sought other fields for the development of plot and character in his fiction. With "Bruno's Tower" he began a series of tales with the ancient industries of England as their background, the incidents of that novel centering around an old Devonshire pottery. This was followed in "Old Delabole" by a story of the slate quarries of Cornwall. In "The Green Alleys" by a story of the hop-fields of Kent, and in "The Banks of Colne" by a story that had for its personages the nursery growers and the oyster fishermen of Essex. In all of these, however, the story and human character were the thing, the employment and environment of the characters being used merely to give color and picturesqueness to the narrative.

Only in "Old Delabole" were the characters and their surroundings so interwoven into the story as to be actually inextricable. The slate quarries were an essential and a dramatic factor in the lives of its men and women, and to a certain extent they were its very soul. We saw them toiling there, from the men in charge to those who worked merely with their hands and we watched the growth and development of their lives through every stage of emotion to an outcome that narrowly escaped becoming the dross of tragedy. And in this outcome the quarries themselves played as prominent and as effective a part in the story as if they had been sentient human beings. In this respect at least "Old Delabole" is the best of the four stories in the distinctive series to which it belongs.

In his fifth novel based upon an industrial foundation, Mr. Phillpotts brings neither his plot nor his characters into such close contact with their work and its scenes. His circumstances are woven upon the lives and the labor of those engaged in the making of rope twine and wire in a mill near the Dorsetshire coast town of Bridport. Mr. Phillpotts thus transposes us to still another country of southern England. Apart from interpolated sketches of the operation of the mill, however the story has little to do with the spinning industry, which is utilized only for the sake of fulfilling the novelist's purpose by providing him with a picturesque background and a unique scene. "The warehouse of Bridgwater Mill" he tells us "adjoined the churchyard wall and its northern windows looked down upon the burying ground. The store came first and then the foreman's home, a thatched dwelling huddled in red and white roses, with the mill yard in front and a garden behind. From these the works were separated by the river. Bride came by a mill race to the shore, and a water wheel, conserving her strength, took it to the machinery. . . . A bridge crossed the river from the yard and communicated with the mill—a heterogeneous pile of dim, dim colors and irregular roofs huddled together with silver-bright excrescences of corrugated iron. A steady hum and drone as of some gigantic bee-bee ascended from the mills, and their combined steam and water power produced a tremor of earth and a steady roar in the air, while a faint dust storm often flickered about the entrance way. The storehouse reeked with that fat, heavy odor peculiar to hemp and flax. It was a lofty building of wide doors and few windows. Here in the gloom lay bales and stacks of raw material. Italy, Russia, India, had sent their scutched hemp and tow to Bridgwater. Some was in the rough; the dressed line had already been buckled and wailed in bundles of long hemp composed of wisps, or "stricks" like horses' tails. The silver and amber of the material made flashes of brightness in the dark storerooms and drew the light to their shining surfaces."

Here and hereabouts Mr. Phillpotts weaves the tale of a significant moment in the lives of a young man and a young woman, which was to provide for them a momentous future.

that would color and alter all the years to come. Seldom has he presented and attacked a more vital or a more intricate problem. It is a problem as old as Adam and Eve, a problem due to the fact that man and woman are physically and temporally as nature or God has made them. Yet Mr. Phillpotts tells it with a distinct difference. Differed as is the tale through a period of about twenty years, it has none of the exorbitant stress of Greek tragedy, yet it possesses many of the exorbitant qualities of absolute fate.

The troubled current of such a love as that of Raymond Ironside and Sabina Dinnett has flowed through many a novel, but here Mr. Phillpotts takes a conventional theme and develops it with a considerable originality and convincing power.

The essence of the story in its relation to life lies in the failure of Raymond Ironside to fulfil his promise of marriage to Sabina Dinnett, even when he knows that a child is to be born to them. He vacillates back and forth between two minds, but he refuses for good and all when the sudden death of his brother raises him from the position of a discredited and disinherited never-do-well to wealth and the ownership of Bridgwater Mill. Thereupon he decides that he does not believe in marriage, and that the only thing he can do is make adequate financial provision for Sabina Dinnett and the child.

"The surprise of his decision was not absolute and utter, otherwise such a shock might indeed have killed her; but there lacked not many previous signs to show that Raymond Ironside had strayed from his old enthusiasm and found the approach of marriage finally quenches love. The wronged girl could look back and see a thousand such warnings, while she remembered also a dark dread in her heart as to what might possibly overtake her on the death of Daniel. True, the shadow had lasted but a moment; she finished it as unworthy, and preferred to dwell on the increased happiness and prosperity that must accrue to Raymond; but the passing fear had touched her first, and she could look back now and mark how deeply doubt tintured all her waking hours since the necessity arose for Raymond to wed. For a few days she raged and was only comforted with difficulty."

No novel by Mr. Phillpotts would be complete without its revelation of the quaint English peasant character. As *In Interludes*, in the main story of Sabina Dinnett's life, he sets off for us by way of comic relief the business and love affairs of the master and the mistress of two neighboring public houses in the village of Bridgwater, and while the story would complete without them, they detract nothing from it and serve by contrast to intensify its more serious aspects.

As a whole, "The Spinners" is perhaps unnecessarily diffuse, due partially to the long period of time covered by its action and partially to Mr. Phillpotts' tendency to make the most of the motives of his characters and to allow them to reveal their innermost thoughts. Both Sabina and Raymond Ironside are vacillating in their moods, and Sabina especially comes to accept the inevitable with what seems to be a weak complacency when she learns that the lover of her youth, the man who deliberately cast her aside in extremity, is to marry a young woman very many years his junior. But the exposition of the character of Abel Dinnett, the son of their hapless love, is clearly and logically defined and his tragic fate seems to be the only satisfactory end both to his life and to the story.

A KING IN EGYPT

There Was a King in Egypt. By Norma Lorimer. New York: Brentano's.

There are some stories which immediately stamp themselves as having been written by men, and others just as surely proclaim feminine authorship. Occasionally of course we are completely confused, because some men see life with the eyes of women, some women inevitably regard it from the viewpoint of a man. Miss Lorimer's viewpoint is intensely feminine. It is impossible to imagine a man having written this book, or if by some chance a man had chosen this particular theme that he would have written it in the way she has written it. This is not necessarily an adverse criticism. It is a matter of taste with readers whether they prefer the masculine or feminine

approach to a subject. One can imagine certain readers putting the story down with impatience and exclaiming, "Why doesn't she settle the matter?" Why expect us to agonize again and again over Michael's temptations, his reaction to them, Margaret's reaction, Freddy's reaction?"

Others will find in these very pages of discussion a very perfect reflection of life. Margaret is as thoroughly feminine as her author, much preferring the uncertainties to a definite stand against Michael. Michael dallies with them we must admit, and it is a little hard for us to believe him absolutely sincere when he wants to confine his friendship with Margaret to the close of the story. He has given up his kingdom with Michael in order to help her. There are times, however, when he appears deliciously true to life—for instance when he cannot understand why the two women will not be friends and again at the close of the story, when he has finally abandoned his kingdom, and that he asked his kingdom to make a practical application of the doctrine of love, seemed the wildest folly. To Michael there was very strong personal appeal in the character and career of the Pharaoh. When Margaret comes to join her brother we very little expect that she is to turn into a practical mystic, to seek visions which even Michael has not seen and to encourage him in what Freddy deems the worst of follies.

Miss Lorimer has really written a

very good story, and in the way of its setting especially an unusual one. She has managed to introduce her mysticism in such a way as to win rather than antagonize her readers. One gets a very real feeling of Egypt and of the appeal of Egypt from the book. She has variety in her characters, and they are well handled, the Eastern as well as the Western characters.

Freddy Lampton is an Egyptologist already attracting notice and at the present conducting an excavation in a valley where he lives alone with his men and with one friend, Michael Amory, an Ishman of considerable talent, though in the eyes of the practical Freddy a drifter. Both men are widely read in the history of ancient Egypt and about one period especially they are very prone to quarrel. Michael has a great fondness for the heretic Pharaoh Akhnaton, who preached practically the same doctrines as those of Christ some 1300 years before the Christian era, and who built himself a new capital of Tel-el-Amarna. That he might get away from the influence of the priests of Amun. Both men approved the beauty of Akhnaton's coaching of the God within. To Freddy the fact that he allowed his kingdom to go to pieces, that he refused to send aid to his generals, and that he asked his kingdom to make a practical application of the doctrine of love, seemed the wildest folly. To Michael there was very strong personal appeal in the character and career of the Pharaoh. When Margaret Lampton comes to join her brother we very little expect that she is to turn into a practical mystic, to seek visions which even Michael has not seen and to encourage him in what Freddy deems the worst of follies.

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BIG GAME HUNTERS FILM CZECH FORCES AT FRONT

Paul Rainey And Edmund Heller
Cross Siberia As Official Photographe rs Of Army

Made official photographers of the Czechoslovak army Mr. Paul Rainey and Mr. Edmund Heller, American big game hunters and naturalists, travelled with the fighting Czechs on their expedition back to the Urals and made moving picture records of the campaigning and fighting against the Bolsheviks, Germans and Austrians there.

Mr. Rainey and Mr. Heller passed through Shanghai early in the autumn bound for Mongolia, where according to their original plans they meant to collect specimens for the National Museum in New York. While in Peking the news of the Czech expedition reached them, and Mr. Rainey, who made some of the first motion pictures of the American expeditionary forces in France, determined to try for some films in the Eastern theater of war. Mr. Rainey sailed for home on the Columbia with a number of reels of film. Mr. Heller is at present in Shanghai but expects to leave for the States shortly.

The two men went from Peking to Harbin, Mr. Heller said in telling the press reaching them just at the time the Czechs were passing through on their return trip to the front. They joined some Y.M.C.A. workers on one of the first trains going through to the front and were with the first American Red Cross workers of the expeditionary contingent to cross Siberia. The train on which they travelled carried thirty cars of Czech troops. The photographers stopped at Irkutsk, Omsk and Chita to make pictures of the troops.

At Omsk photographs were made of a grand review in which 10,000 young Russian recruits were on parade. These were the entrained youth enlisted to replace the vanished Russian army. Also at Omsk films were made of the prison camps where 10,000 Bolshevik prisoners were held.

The next place visited was Cheliabinsk on the lower slopes of the Urals and the base for the Czechoslovak forces fighting on the Samara and Ekaterinburg fronts. Here the party met General Syrovi, Czech leader, and the dashing young General Gaida, then in charge of a section of the forces. Proceeding to Ekaterinburg and beyond they witnessed a battle at a place called Nizhnezagorsk, where the Czechs routed the Bolsheviks, capturing 4,000 prisoners and killing over 3,000. Among the prisoners were Germans, Austrians and Magyars.

The country thereabouts, Mr. Heller said, is all heavily forested except of the fighting occurred along the railway lines. Trenches figured in the battles only about attacked cities and the usual tactics were to send an armored train ahead into the battle area with troop trains following close behind.

Food is plentiful throughout Siberia, Mr. Heller stated, and there is no starvation in the country. But clothing is direly needed, especially by the thousands of refugees, who are to be seen all along the rail lines and have in many cases established temporary homes in abandoned box cars along the route.

MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

The following changes in the Merchant Marine Service took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company—Second officer of the Fuching, Mr. M. Dallas, transferred to the Kiangyu; and Mr. A. Aspinwall appointed manager of the Kiangyu. Indo-China Steam Navigation Company—Chief engineer of the Tuckwo, Mr. W. Thomson returned from home leave; chief engineer of the Tuckwo, Mr. T. T. Wright, transferred to the Kiangwo; chief engineer of the Kiangwo, Mr. A. Turnbull, sent to Shanghai for further training; chief engineer of the Wo-sang, Mr. J. B. Crummett, to the Etsang; chief engineer of the Etsang, Mr. A. Buntain, waiting orders; third engineer of the Luengo, Mr. R. Thomson, to acting second engineer of the Kiangsing; second engineer of the Kiangsing, Mr. A. Spiers, on sick leave; Mr. A. Buntain, to second engineer of the Suivo; second engineer of the Suivo; Mr. J. W. McNaught, to acting chief engineer of the Kuwo; chief engineer of the Kuwo, Mr. E. D. Forrester, waiting for orders; chief officer of the Kingting, Mr. T. O'Hare, returned from sick leave; chief officer of the Kingting, Mr. E. Forrester, to acting master of the Kingting; Mr. W. P. Baker, on short leave; Mr. C. F. Fisher, appointed acting second officer of the Suivo; second engineer of the Suivo, Mr. E. Guthrie, resigned.

Women Give Tiffin On Club's Birthday

Mrs. Lobingier And Mrs. Seaman Guests Of Honor At Columbia Club

A tiffin in honor of Mrs. Charles G. Lobingier and Mrs. John F. Seaman was given by the American Woman's Club at the Columbia Country Club yesterday on the occasion of the Club's twentieth anniversary.

Tiffin was served in the specially decorated dining room and following an excellent menu toast to "The Club," "Our Juniors," and "Our Seniors" were proposed by Mrs. J. B. Fearn, Mrs. J. J. Connell and Mrs. H. A. Wilbur. Mrs. Willam Morris read an original poem, "Woman's Call to the East," and Mrs. J. Arnold gave a short talk on "The American Home in China." A short address to the guests of honor was made by Mrs. F. J. White and Mrs. Lobingier and Mrs. Seaman responded with brief talks.

Four Chopin numbers played by the celebrated Polish pianist Mme. Jadwiga Zeleska were a pleasing part of the program.

S. V. C.

Corps Orders by Major T. E. True man, Commandant S.V.C.
Headquarters, Town Hall,
Shanghai, December 19, 1918.

No. 105.—Corps Parade. The Corps will parade on Saturday next, December 14, 1918, as under:

The Infantry Companies will fall in at the Jessfield Railway Station,

in time to move off at 3:30 p.m.

The Engineers, Machine Gun Co. and Maritime Co. will assemble as ordered by their O. C. Units, and arrive at the junction of Great Western and Edinburgh Roads at 4:15 p.m.

Dress—Drill order.

Major H. W. Pitcher will command the Infantry and the companies specially intended for instruction in the attack for a battalion.

The Light Horse and Artillery will parade under orders from their O. C. Units, and act independently.

Amateur Billiards

Mr. H. S. Smyth, present title holder, and Mr. G. M. P. Remedies will meet tonight at the Shanghai Club in the second game of the Shanghai Amateur Billiard Championship second round. The first game, played Tuesday evening at the Shanghai Club, resulted in a win by Mr. T. Harborne over Mr. A. E. Fenton by the narrow margin of 17 points, the score being 600 to 583. Mr. Harborne will meet the winner of tonight's match.

In medicine that which does the most good is the one which does one thing only and does it well—that is, Dr. Williams' pink pills, for pale people, which make good, rich, plentiful red blood, and nothing else.

All the good effects which have made Dr. Williams' pink pills famous result from their wonderful power of blood-making. The firm step, steady nerves, hearty appetite, improved brain-power, improved digestion, firm, broad hips and clear eyes that are conspicuous when Dr. Williams' pink pills are taken—all come from the rich, red blood that they make.

If you are ailing or losing energy you will do well to obtain Dr. Williams' pink pills now. Any dealer can supply you or send direct, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00 post free, in the China office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

How and why Dr. Williams' pink pills achieve wonderful results is explained in a free book, "The Blood and Its Work," for which you should send a postcard to the above address.

SILBERMAN'S
for
STETSON HATS

The Zeleska Concert

A concert by the most distinguished pianist who has played in Shanghai in recent years was enjoyed—the word is conservative—by those who heard Mme. Jadwiga Zeleska at the Astor House last night. Mme. Zeleska is a supreme artist.

Chopin is preeminently the pianist's composer. He gives opportunities for triumph such as no other gives. Conversely he is also their highest test. Those who essay him before critical audiences must needs be sure of themselves. Mme. Zeleska played some of the most famous and most difficult of Chopin works and she played them magnificently. She has inspiration, fire and grace; she is equally a technician. She made of the Sonata-Bouffon the Polonaise, of the Prelude, stirring moments. The depth, the cushion and the moving appeal of Chopin were translated by few artists like. And she received her reward in what can be most accurately described as an ovation.

Siberian Comforts Fund

The Honorary Treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions to the above fund.

Tins.	\$
Amount previously acknowledged	2,880.92
Shai Club Friends	2,258.94
Shai Race Club—contribution from proceeds of Autumn Race Meeting, 1918	75.00
	5,000.00
Tins.	\$5,333.94

H. H. Fox,
Hon. Treasurer.
British Consulate General,
Shanghai.
December 11, 1918.

DO ONE THING PROPERLY

A Hint Regarding Work And Health

The people who often succeed in life are not those versatile souls who can turn their hands to anything—Jack of all trades, master of none—but those who devote themselves to doing one thing only and doing it well. So it is with business. Not many people get rich by buying a sewing-machine which will make anything you like; but fortunes are made by an automatic machine that turns out just one little bolt or screw all day long.

In medicine that which does the most good is the one which does one thing only and does it well—that is, Dr. Williams' pink pills, for pale people, which make good, rich, plentiful red blood, and nothing else. All the good effects which have made Dr. Williams' pink pills famous result from their wonderful power of blood-making. The firm step, steady nerves, hearty appetite, improved brain-power, improved digestion, firm, broad hips and clear eyes that are conspicuous when Dr. Williams' pink pills are taken—all come from the rich, red blood that they make.

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Cabinets of Cutlery Spoons & Forks

THE Cabinet illustrated is made of Polished Oak and is fitted with the Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company's Electro Plate Spoons and Forks (trebly plated with silver on the finest Nickel Silver), and the best refined shear steel cutlery with thick Ivory Handles. The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company's Plate Cabinets are of highest quality and offer the best value obtainable. The contents of any Cabinet can be varied as desired.

A catalogue will be sent post free on application.
Price, Fitted for twelve, £22.

Owing to the War prices are subject to increase without notice, but customers may rely upon the original prices being charged whenever possible.

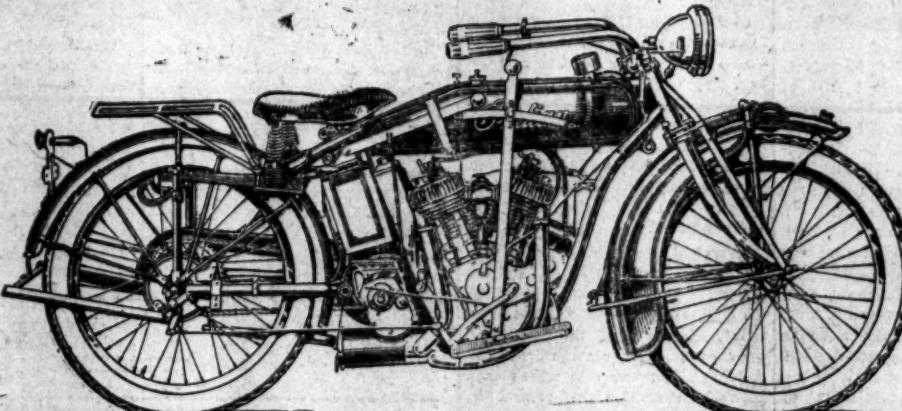
WARNING.
The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company have no branch establishments in Regent Street, Oxford Street or elsewhere—in London or abroad. Only one address—112, Regent Street, London, W.1.

THE GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS COMPANY LTD. with which is incorporated THE Goldsmiths Alliance Ltd. Estd 1751.
Jewellers to H.M. King George V.

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We have received another shipment of the highly-popular

Indian Motor Cycles



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Owing to the great demand, make your booking NOW.

For prices and full information, apply

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO.

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YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING

IF You are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores, or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF You are suffering the sores and pains of Bad Legs, Blood Poison, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulosis and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, &c., &c.

IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF You are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lambsfoot, Gout, &c., &c.

All these are sure signs of chronic blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless.

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Telegaph Address—NATTAES SHANGHAI.

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WEATHER

Cloudy Impressing weather with moderate winds in our regions.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 12, 1918

An Inquiry Into The Customs Services

We direct serious attention to a pamphlet just issued by Mr. F. E. Taylor, retired Commissioner of Customs, the gist of which is the emphasis laid on the many anomalies existing in the Maritime Customs Service of China, its eccentric methods, the survival of an archaic system of routine and the arbitrary power vested in the Inspector-General—a system that lends itself to the infliction of hardships on subordinates. Mr. Taylor contends that the present system is a distinct hindrance to trade and that it is calculated further to impair the efficiency of the most important branch of the Chinese Government Service in which much pride and satisfaction have hitherto been felt.

On the merits of the complaints recorded by the writer of the pamphlet we do not propose to enter, as the proper authority to determine those merits is a Commission of Inquiry, but it suffices that complaints have been chronicled in no uncertain terms by one who, having studied the trade conditions for over forty years, deserves attention. It is probable that the principle that "there is no smoke without fire" applies in the present case, and the complaints brought forward require to be looked into at least in order to safeguard the prestige of the Customs Administration, if for nothing else.

It has undoubtedly been felt for some time that Customs methods have not kept pace with the rapid changes in the conditions of trade, and one of the gravest matters forecasted by the writer of the pamphlet is that, in the event of the Customs Service not being reformed, control will pass into the hands of the Japanese. How this is likely to happen may best be explained by the fact that in 1898 the Chinese Government gave the British Minister an undertaking that, so long as British trade predominates, the Inspector-General of Customs shall be of British nationality. This has apparently been interpreted in certain quarters to mean that the Inspector-General shall be of the nationality of the country whose trade predominates. We have now reached a point where the Japanese, who have already expressed a wish that the Deputy Inspector-General of Customs should be a Japanese, may claim that the preponderance of their trade with China entitles them to claim that the Inspector-General shall be Japanese.

It is true that the attainment of such preponderance has been due to special conditions brought about by the war, but the indications are that Japan is likely to remain in at least the second place, while it is certain that her trade with China will continue to increase. A glance at the trade figures for 1917 will suffice to reveal the upward tendency of Japanese commercial activity. The total Japanese trade with China last year amounted to Hk. Tls. 387,802,650, compared to the total British trade for the same period amounting to Hk. Tls. 271,467,717, embracing Great Britain and colonies, so that the excess of Japanese trade in 1917 over British trade amounted to no less than Hk. Tls. 115 millions. Although Mr. Taylor does not claim that the above figures are a perfectly accurate statement, they are sufficiently approximate to prove the contention that immediate and appropriate action should be taken if it is desired that the Customs

should not pass into the control of the Japanese.

One of the major recommendations made by Mr. Taylor is that the Customs Service should be administered by a Board of Customs if inconvenient complications are to be avoided and if the interests of China and trade generally are to be considered. The writer says that it would be well to inquire whether the Service is, in the interest of China and trade generally, being administered in such a manner as to secure the maximum of efficiency and prestige, and also on sufficiently enlightened lines to assist and encourage trade and improve the revenue. The great expansion in the Service has made the continuance of autocratic rule impossible for even a man of exceptional abilities and character.

As a matter of fact, declares the writer, it has broken down, and a Commission of Inquiry is urgently called for.

While stress is laid on the pernicious system of discrimination between individual members of the Customs staff, this is not of direct interest to merchants, except in so far as the impairment of efficiency may affect their business. What really touches them nearly, says Mr. Taylor, is the general attitude of the Inspectorate towards questions in which trade is concerned. The obligations that China has to meet on account of loans and indemnities must be paid by exports, and imports must be paid for by the balance of exports left over after the fulfilment of those obligations. It is, therefore, of the first importance that exports should be encouraged and assisted in every possible way if trade is to increase and the development of the country by the building of railways, and the fostering of industries by the introduction of machinery, is to make any progress. The Chinese not only tax exports, but they tax the domestic trade both in the interior and when goods pass between treaty ports. Native merchandise is charged port duty at the port of origin and coast trade duty (half duty) at the port of destination. The Customs attitude towards this suicidal fiscal policy is exhibited by the fact that the rigid exaction of duties, wherever they can be imposed, is given more attention than the assistance of trade. Such a serious hindrance to trade is bound to check the easy flow of commerce.

A number of other points are made by Mr. Taylor which deserve attention. It is exasperating, for instance, to hear that the marking of the shoals on the Middle and Upper Yangtze and a general survey of the river with a view to decide what could be done to facilitate navigation by ocean-going steamers during the winter, and other important works that need not be particularly detailed, are starved through want of funds, whereas, until quite lately, Tls. 20,000 a month has been paid out of tonnage dues towards the support of the Shui Wu Chu's, since its institution in 1906, instead of being expended for the purpose for which the money was presumably collected, viz., in assisting the navigation of the vessels that paid the dues.

The system of book-keeping in force—Mr. Taylor calls it "eccentric"—also comes in for outspoken criticism.

For instance, in the working account of the Service which records the receipt and expenditure of all allowance given by the Government for the support of the Service, there is no provision for recording recoveries, which disappear into another account.

A revised pension system also comes within the scope of Customs reform, while the less said about the deplorably unsympathetic and unfair treatment of the men who have come back from the front the better. The manner in which they have been treated in regard to passage money is amazing. There is no disputing, says the writer, that these men deserve well of the Chinese Government, who is an ally of the Entente Powers, and more especially of the Inspector-General of the Customs Service, who is empowered in the widest possible sense to use his personal discretion and judgment in such matters. The only concession, however, that could be obtained from him was that he was willing to lend the amount for passage to such as were without funds in return for a promissory note undertaking to repay the same; this, when the Customs service puts down £100 each to bring out untrained men.

There can be no two opinions about the imperative need for a Commission of Inquiry into the matters raised in the pamphlet compiled by Mr. Taylor. Refutation, or remedy of the condition of affairs, if true is required.

The Ching Hsing Mines

Transportation Tariff In Favor Of The Boche

(Peking And Tientsin Times)

More or less obscurity covers the dealings of Von Hanneken and the Ching Hsing Mines but some facts are known of the crooked, underhand methods of this disciple of the Kaiser.

Back in 1910 Von Hanneken secured, by the mailed-fist and bribe method, an Imperial Edict whereby the Ching Hsing Mine was given the same transport tariff on the Kin-Han Railway as that of the Lincheng Mine, although by special agreement they had the exclusive right. The reason of this was that the Lincheng mine was financed and opened primarily to supply the Kin-Han Line with coal.

In addition to Von Hanneken obtaining this special tariff on the Kin-Han Line, he also obtained a preferential rate on the Cheng-Tai Railway. When the Lincheng Mine asked for this same tariff it was refused.

The collusion between the Germans and Chinese can easily be traced from 1910 to this day, and Allied interests have suffered, particularly the Lincheng Mine, which has been greatly retarded in its development. From 1910 on the Lincheng Mine has been unfairly and illegally treated by the Chinese Government and it is high time that such injustice was put a stop to.

The saying "the devil is to pay" is borne out by the fact of Von Hanneken. About the time war was declared Tsao Ju-lin began to gather power and cast around him to see how he could best serve his own ends.

In 1916, due to the heavy rains, the Lincheng Mine was flooded, which took this formidable competitor of the Ching Hsing Mine out of the field up until now. Further the scarcity of shipping caused a big increase in the price of coal. These three pieces of good luck played into Von Hanneken's hand and he has not been slow to take advantage of the situation.

At the time China declared war this Boche was very much agitated over what would become of him and his coal mine, and he sought the assistance of both Chinese pro-Germans and Japanese who had not much regard for the Enemy Trading Law of their country. Among these the names of two appear to stand out prominently: those of Tsao Ju-lin and a Tientsin Japanese.

It is persistently rumored that this Japanese entered into an agreement with Von Hanneken on behalf of his principals, although knowledge of such a transaction has been officially denied by the Japanese Legation, Tientsin Consulate and the Peking Mining Board. It now remains to be seen what will become of this agreement.

A very able article "Les Mines de Ching Hsin" appeared in the Journal de Peking, on November 14, which sheds further light on railway tariff to the detriment of the Lincheng Mine and the profit of Ching Hsing, which does not make the responsible officials of the Kin-Han and Cheng-Tai Railways appear to advantage. Could they not have done something to stop Von Hanneken transporting his coal and making profits with which to carry on propaganda work? Looks almost like trading with the enemy.

What a difference it would have made if China had come right out when she declared war and cleared German interests out and done all she could to assist the Allied cause, instead of believing the doctrine the German has preached to her and probably continues to do so. What can be done to improve matters ought to be done at once if China really wants to put her house in order.

As to Tsao Ju-lin, he has been carrying on his schemes by way of the Hech Fund Co., and Tsao Ju-lin, Yang I-tsh, their brother Li, Director of the Lihoku Min, and even President Hsu, it is reported, are associated with him. This Director Li is alleged to have acted as go-between for Tsao Ju-lin and Von Hanneken and a gentleman whose "face" does not trouble him in the least, and who needs to be watched very closely. In addition to favorable transport tariff that the Ching Hsing Mine has enjoyed, we now learn that since Tsao Ju-lin and Co. have been so closely associated with the Boche, Von Hanneken, a contract has been made between the Hech Fund Co. and the Ching Hsing Mine, and a certain Japanese firm, whereby the Hech Fund Co. makes a clear profit of \$1.75 per ton on the coal. All the members of this gang have to do is sit down and rake in the money.

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escorted to Changchun by some British and Russian officers and soldiers, which prevented them from communicating with the outer world. Their passports were handed to them at Changchun. During their journey through Siberia, they were menaced by the people in several places, who were prepared to lynch them.

Such was the way these "famous" patriots were obliged to leave their country and come to Shanghai. They now intend to go to London and Paris, where Arkensieff thinks he will represent Russia at the peace conference.

Nothing is easier to ascertain than that Mr. Arkensieff was simply and conveniently perverting the facts in his statements that he was arrested by Admiral Koltschak, the dictator.

As everybody is interested in the developments in Siberia, know, Admiral Koltschak has been appointed dictator by the Russian Government in Omsk by balloting after the arrest of Arkensieff and his colleagues in order to save the critical situation which had arisen because of the treachery of Arkensieff.

We do not listen so much to Mr. Arkensieff whose words cannot be trusted; it is much more interesting to know what British authorities think about it. Ie, what General Knox, the head of the British Military Commission, knows about it.

Concerning the past activity of Arkensieff it is enough to say a few words. It is true he was and is a great friend and colleague of the famous Kerensky, the man whom many people sincerely believed in the beginning of the revolution and who through his weak policy brought Russia to the present state of march, dissolution and ruin.

He was the friend of the same great Kerensky, who proudly affirmed that he would rather die than leave his post at a dangerous moment and then fled the very next day, leaving Petrograd to Bolsheviks and pillage. It is the same Arkensieff who did not give sufficient support against the Bolsheviks to his own friend Kerensky, and being the chairman of the so-called pre-parliament failed to pronounce an unreserved vote of confidence in Kerensky and sided with the Internationalists thus preventing Kerensky's efficient fighting of the Bolsheviks and urged instead on November 7, 1917 that the Russian Government should induce the Allies to conclude an immediate peace and that it should immediately hand over all the land, without any restitution, to peasants.

It is well known that besides Kerensky, the greatest friend or "boss" of Arkensieff was and still is Mr. Chernov—president of the Constituent Assembly and one of the leaders of the Zimmerwald gang which, as it has been proved, was composed of German agents. Mr. Zemzinoff, another friend of Arkensieff, who is now at Shanghai, is also of the Zimmerwald gang.

Arkensieff himself is a socialist-evolutionary-internationalist. He has no special ability, no determination and is unconsciously or willingly carrying out the orders of the socialist leaders of this party. Mr. Chernov is the best that can be said of Arkensieff in view of the narrowness of his views and that he is an impractical dreamer, and that he is both useless and dangerous for his own and other countries.

He stood by the side of Kerensky when the latter betrayed the great Russian patriot, a man who considers the interests of his country to be above the interests of his political party and so he worked together with those Russians whose names Russia will never forget—General Korniloff and Alexeiev and his bitter enemy, General Koltschak. Every compromise, every co-operation and every purloining with the Bolsheviks was excluded for him and that makes the great difference between Savinkoff and men like Arkensieff who are ready at any moment to negotiate with the Bolsheviks and share with them the poisonous intoxication of power.

There is at present at the head of the government in Omsk another great patriot, a highly educated man and a friend with ample energy, a man who does not favor any party, who sees the salvation of Russia only in the united effort of all honest and capable men. This man is Admiral Koltschak, whom Arkensieff represents as a brute and military despot. It is necessary to add here that assertion is in contradiction with the name as Admiral Koltschak is very popular in Russia and is well known in England and in America. He is personally known by Admirals Jellicoe and Beatty and has been in touch with the organizers of the American navy, with Daniels, Baker and others during his stay in the States.

All the Russians who really love their country and are not obsessed by narrow party views look with hope upon Koltschak and will support him, believing that only his strong will and experience will enable the bringing of order and end to suffering Russia, and this is the only goal and object he himself has in view.

Russia does not now need any parties, nor Rights nor Lefts. She has had enough of them, and no friends of Kerensky—not even himself—have any right to speak in the name of all Russia to which he brought anarchy, disorder, an infamous peace with Germany and civil war. This will forever be remembered in the Russian history as weaklings or traitors and their names will be cursed by the

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

A Light In Jerusalem By A. Brisbane

There is to be a daily newspaper in English news, advertisements and defying injustice as either of "Ha-or," which means The Light. "I fear three newspapers," said Napoleon, "more than one hundred thousand bayonets." Mr. Ben-Avi will soon be in Jerusalem publishing

Jerusalem. The printing press and the light that he will take with him will do the neighborhood, especially the Turks, much good.

The most interesting recent announced "discovery" is that defective teeth and germs spread through the system from such teeth cause insanity.

A reputable investigator, Dr. Cotton, Medical Director of the New Jersey State Hospital, has cured maniacs simply by pulling teeth, stopping the cause of infection and clearing the poisonous inhabitants out of the patient's system.

You are, as you walk about, the residence of hundreds of millions of living creatures, mostly harmless or actually beneficial. But if a sort of bacterial Central Empire autocracy starts in your microbe population, almost anything may happen from insanity to Spanish influenza.

Thanks to the Interference and demands of the United States of America, the little German boy born under the Kaiser will probably grow up a citizen of the United States of Germany—the Kaiser-tooth that caused military insanity having been pulled.

In Wuertemberg, in Bavaria, and other German States fastened together with the imperial iron hoop of Bismarck, a federation of German States is discussed openly. It will be a fact, and Germans who now think they hate Wilson most bitterly will build statues and name streets in his

memory in years to come. The French Republic, the constitutional monarchy of Great Britain, the Government of this country are all based on revolution. Germany will feel better after sending the Kaiser to join Louis XVI.

Eugenie, who pushed Napoleon III into the disastrous war of 1870, and said: This is my war.

She thought the war would wipe out the disastrous memory of Sadowa and give her son a better chance to succeed as Emperor. That idea cost France Alsace and Lorraine, and five thousand millions of francs—perhaps also the one hundred billions of francs that the French are spending on this war.

A lady from Europe, the other day, brought with her a large Danish boarhound. She bought it in Holland because the cruel owners were going to kill and eat it. She couldn't bear that.

It is learned now that, behind the Russian Tsar, the Empress ruled, and ruined Russia—she is accused of having betrayed Lord Kitchener to his death.

The French had a sample of this second-hand rule in the Empress and Human Nature.

Brain Acts On Radio Station Plan

By Garrett P. Serviss

There is no subject coming within the range of scientific investigation that excites a wider interest than telepathy among those who love to mind the borders of human knowledge. Now and then someone possessed of special knowledge endeavors to apply it to test the question of the nature of the force that must lie behind telepathic phenomena, if such phenomena are genuine manifestations of a hitherto unrecognized, or unclassified, force resident in the brain of man, considered as a center of radiant energy.

A test of this kind is suggested in the following letter from the distinguished electrical engineer, and expert in wireless telegraphy and telephony, Mr. Greenleaf Whittier Pickard:

I had the pleasure of reading your article on telepathy, and noted your objection to telepathic communication, based upon the familiar inverse square law.

A Test Suggested

As a specialist on radio communication, telepathy per se does not come within my domain. But electromagnetic radiation, its reception, and the energy relations of aural perception of sounds are distinctly within my field. Your article led me this evening into the following:

If telepathy exists, it is likely that the transmission takes the form of electro-magnetic waves, radiating into space with a spherical wave front. If so, then the distance over which it is operative depends upon two things: first, the amount of energy radiated per unit time, and second, sensitivity of the receiver.

Atwood's calorimeter experiments

indicate a quite appreciable amount of heat developed as a result of mental activity, presumably as a result of additional blood supply to the brain. It would seem within reason to assume a possible energy radiation, of one joule, or 167 ergs, at least for a short time.

Rayleigh and Angstrom have given data on the sensitiveness of the eye, which indicates that an energy stream at the rate of less than 167 ergs per second, impinging upon the retina, gives a distinct sensation of light. My own measurements of the sensitiveness of the ear have shown that a sound of an intensity equal to 2x10 ergs per second is plainly audible.

On the assumption of a "one-way" transmitting brain, a simple calculation will show that at a distance of 700 kilometers, there will be sufficient energy passing through an area of 100 square centimeters to affect the senses of sight and hearing, if in suitable form for these senses. If the unknown telepathic sense has no greater sensitiveness than sight or hearing, it would be effected under the conditions above set forth.

It is interesting to note that the threshold value for both sight and hearing is of the same order of magnitude as the quantum unit of energy, $h\nu$, where ν is the frequency of X rays, and h is Planck's constant, 6.55×10^{-27} . Whether this sets a one-way limit to the telepathic frequency

and is expressed by the energy expended per second, the second being the universal unit of time. Considered in this way, the joule gives place to the "watt," called the unit of power—one watt being equivalent to one joule of energy at work during one second of time. Here we come into touch with ordinary ideas, for we can directly compare a watt with the familiar horse-power, one horse-power being about equivalent to 746 watts.

Now, with this standard of power measurement clearly understood, let us return to the human brain and to the question whether it is like a radio station, sending out energy into space which is capable of transmitting to other distant brains signals, symbols and mental pictures, thus accounting for the enigmatical phenomena of telepathy. This introduces no supernatural element and consequently is a legitimate scientific inquiry.

Mr. Pickard, on the basis of Atwood's experiments on the thermal effects of mental activity, estimates that there may possibly stream from a man's head, when the brain engine is in operation, an energy radiation of one joule, and this, continued at the rate of a joule per second, would imply the possession by the brain of a power equivalent to one watt, or about one-tenth of a horse-power.

Trying For A Tooth-Hold

The new curate's wife was a very sweet, natural, and truly kind little soul, and did a great deal of practical good in her husband's parish. During the festive season she decided to give a feast to the aged poor of the district.

All went well and the old people were having a fine time, when the curate's wife suddenly noticed that one old fellow did not seem to be getting on very well with his dinner. "What is the matter, Mr. Smith?" she asked. "Isn't it cut to your liking?"

"Fine, ma'am—thankful!" mumbled the old chap. "But, ye see, ma'am, I've a pickled onion in my mouth, and, having now but one tooth left in me head, it's a bit awkward like to catch it. I'll be all right, thankee, ma'am. Just 'e wait till I git hold on 'un!"

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President Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernette.

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Gold \$24,500,000

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Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisenne Societe Anonyme.

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Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)
THE CHINA PRESS

報 陸 大

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1918

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All Advertisements must be Prepaid

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Emprunt Municipal de 1914 (Obligations à 5½%)

Aucune opération de transfert sera enregistrée du 17 au 31 Décembre inclus.

Par Ordre,
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
G. LAFERRIERE.

French Municipal Council

Municipal Loan of 1914 (5½% Debentures)

Transfer books for the above loan will be closed from 17th to 31st December, both days inclusive.

By Order,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.
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G. LAFERRIERE.

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G. LAFERRIERE,
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Culty Dairy Company, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Culty Dairy Co., Ltd., will be held at the Offices of the Agents, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., No. 1 The Bund (First Floor) on Monday, 23rd, December, 1918 at 4 p.m.

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Mr. F. J. Blom.

LOST

Lost, Delivery Order No. 279 marked calling for 4 cases Rubber
ware ex s.s. Chikugo Maru Voyage No. 4 from Tokio on the 10th December, 1918. This Delivery Order having been lost, the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating same, as the cargo has duly been taken delivery of on a duplicate.

TCHO YOKO -
東方洋行
No. 46 Szechuan Road.
20441

B.W.W.A.

A general meeting of all workers, subscribers and friends of the Association will be held at 4.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20

at the office of
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Mr. Stephen will take the Chair
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20437

THE TIENSIN PUKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Notification No. 284.

INVITATION OF TENDERS (218/1)

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S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, December 6th, 1918.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF CHINA

NOTE

The first of a series of American Industrial Film programs will be given under the auspices of this Association at the Olympic Theater, 127 Bubbling Well Road, on Wednesday, December 18, at 9:15 p.m. sharp. This program is an exposition of American industries and will be participated in by prominent Chinese business community.

Members may secure tickets for themselves and friends by applying to A. S. Goldsmith, Honorary Secretary of the Association, c/o The American Club, 33 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

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Holy Trinity Cathedral

ROLL OF HONOUR.
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A Committee is preparing a list for the Cathedral Roll of Honour. The intention of the Committee is to permanently record the names of those connected with Shanghai who have given their lives in the War. It is desirable that the names of those who live up-country or in the smaller Ports, where possibly no memorial is contemplated, should not be overlooked.

The Roll will be read at the Memorial Service to be held in the Cathedral on December 29th, 1918.

To assist the Committee in obtaining a complete list, all those who wish names of relatives and friends to be included are asked to communicate with

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20419 D.12

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20438 D.12

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20215

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20434 D.13

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are Continued on
Pages 11 and 12

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Dec. 21	—	Vancouver	Banda Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Dec. 22	—	San Francisco	Shinjo Maru	Jap. T. K. K. Co.
Dec. 24	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. 29	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.
Jan. 3	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 11	—	Tacoma, etc.	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.C.
Jan. 12	—	San Francisco	Arabia Maru	Jap. O. K.
Jan. 13	—	Vancouver	Natal	Am. C.M.S.C.
Jan. 19	—	San Francisco	Kay West	Br. C.P.R.
Jan. 21	—	Vancouver	Korea Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Jan. 21	—	San Francisco	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.
Jan. 21	—	Vancouver	Siberia Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Feb. 1	—	San Francisco	Mcville Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Feb. 1	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Feb. 1	—	San Francisco	Harold Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Feb. 9	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.C.
Feb. 11	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Mar. 8	—	San Francisco	Shinjo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec. 18	—	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.
Dec. 18	—	Moto, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. 18	—	Kobe	Takachima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. 21	—	Kobe	Tambo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. 21	—	Kanakura Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Dec. 21	—	Yawata Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Dec. 21	—	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec. 18	—	London, etc.	Alai Maru	Jap. O. R. K.
Dec. 18	—	Liverpool, etc.	Maru Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. 18	—	Calcutta, etc.	Nizam	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 18	—	Marselles, etc.	Ganges Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Dec. 18	—	London, etc.	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec. 12	—	Foochow	Haean	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 12	4.30	Ningpo	Kuangteng	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 12	—	Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 12	—	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sur	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 12	—	D.L. Amoy	Hsinkuwei	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 12	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peiking	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 12	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Ch. N.R.S. Co.
Dec. 12	6.00	Hongkong & Canton	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 12	—	D.L. Swatow, HKong & Cton	Kafong	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 12	—	D.L. Swatow, HKong & Cton	Taisung	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 12	—	Hongkong	Yantze Maru	Br. C.P.R.
Dec. 12	—	Hongkong & Singapore	Ye West	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 12	—	Hongkong & Canton	Singan	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 12	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec. 12	—	D.L. Wwei, Chefoo, Tsien	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 12	—	Chefoo	Wuhua	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 12	—	Yantze Maru	Hukou Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Dec. 12	—	Yantze	Penza	Jap. O. S. K.
Dec. 12	—	Kohoku Maru	Kohoku Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Dec. 12	—	Yantze	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuhwah	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yantze Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Dec. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luensy	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohning Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Dec. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wooosung	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Stiangyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Dec. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtsoo	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luensho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Dec. 11	—	Ningpo	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 11	—	Ningpo	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 11	—	Hankow	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 11	—	Hongkong	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 11	—	Chefoo	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 11	—	Japan	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 11	—	Yantze	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 11	—	Chinwangtiao	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 11	—	Vladivostock	Br. B. & S.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS	The Str. Klangwah, Captain John McArthur, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.
HANKOW & PORTS	The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer Hwan Lee, tons 1,151 will leave on Thursday, December 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS	The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, December 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Telephone No. 401.
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HANKOW & PORTS	The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yantze, tons 2,671, Captain Gray, will leave on Tuesday, December 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.
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HANKOW & PORTS	The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yantze, tons 3,925, Captain Findison, will leave on Friday, December 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.
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HANKOW & PORTS	The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yantze, tons 3,770, Captain Campbell, will leave on Friday, December 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.
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HANKOW & PORTS	The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yantze, tons 3,770, Captain Campbell, will leave on Friday, December 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)EUROPEAN LINE
For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:
TonsKAGA MARU 12,500 Capt. N. Segawa, Dec. 15
OKOHAMA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Okamoto, Dec. 26AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C. and Seattle, Washington.FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Irisawa, Dec. 22
KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Capt. E. Tozawa, Dec. 29SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe)
SAISHA MARU 4,000 Capt. Y. Kawashima, Dec. 17
YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. Nakajima, Dec. 24
CHIGUCHI MARU 5,000 Capt. H. Taniguchi, Dec. 26KOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE
KUMANO MARU 19,500 Capt. S. Saito, Dec. 14
TAKESHIMA MARU 4,500 Capt. R. Arakida, Dec. 18
YAWATA MARU 7,000 Capt. S. Kawai, Dec. 21
OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, Dec. 25LORE TO SEATTLE
KAMO MARU 16,000 Capt. R. Shimizu, Dec. 26FOR JAPAN
TAMBA MARU 12,500 Capt. S. Shioya, Dec. 21
KAMAKURA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Nishijima, Dec. 21FOR HONGKONG
KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Capt. Y. Tozawa, March 5FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG
SUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. J. Teranaka, Jan. 25AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).
TANGO MARU 14,000 Dec. 31
NOKKO MARU 10,000 January
KITANO MARU 16,000 Feb. —CALCUTTA LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).BOMBAY LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IRIKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusein Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusein, Shanghai.

**CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE**

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Expt.	Luz.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Mail	Mail
5.	6.	1.	B. S.	R. S.	B. S.
510	1845	300	0 dep. Tientsin-East arr. Tientsin-Central	1612	102
520	2115	—	dep. Tientsin-Central dep. Tientsin-Central	1615	1602
530	2125	2,71	dep. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central	1547	1542
540	2145	—	dep. Tsingchow dep. Techow	139	1221
550	1931	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr. Tianshan	2127	928
560	1942	148	dep. Tianshan	1745	640
570	1946	—	arr. Mukden	230	1040
580	732	—	—	—	—
590	815	220	—	—	—
600	1061	—	dep. Tsianfu arr. Tsianfu	1726	1613
610	1318	266	dep. Tsianfu arr. Yenchofu	1453	1452
620	1338	818	dep. Yenchofu arr. Linchong	1162	1311
630	1627	377	dep. Linchong arr. Hsuehchow	846	1032
640	1835	—	arr. Hsuehchow	620	810
650	1851	420	—	—	—
660	2235	—	dep. Hsuehchow arr. Peipu	545	2007
670	2346	523	dep. Peipu	050	1442
680	1607	600	dep. Chuchow	080	1432
690	603	631	arr. Pukow	2013	928
700	—	—	—	1830	1919
710	2115	0	—	—	—
720	2125	—	—	—	—
730	2145	—	—	—	—
740	1931	—	—	—	—
750	1942	—	—	—	—
760	1946	—	—	—	—
770	732	—	—	—	—
780	815	—	—	—	—
790	1061	—	—	—	—
800	1318	—	—	—	—
810	1338	—	—	—	—
820	1627	—	—	—	—
830	1835	—	—	—	—
840	1851	—	—	—	—
850	2235	—	—	—	—
860	2346	—	—	—	—
870	1607	—	—	—	—
880	603	—	—	—	—
890	—	—	—	—	—
900	—	—	—	—	—
910	—	—	—	—	—
920	—	—	—	—	—
930	—	—	—	—	—
940	—	—	—	—	—
950	—	—	—	—	—
960	—	—	—	—	—
970	—	—	—	—	—
980	—	—	—	—	—
990	—	—	—	—	—
1000	—	—	—	—	—
1010	—	—	—	—	—
1020	—	—	—	—	—
1030	—	—	—	—	—
1040	—	—	—	—	—
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1060	—	—	—	—	—
1070	—	—	—	—	—
1080	—	—	—	—	—
1090	—	—	—	—	—
1100	—	—	—	—	—
1110	—	—	—	—	—
1120	—	—	—	—	—
1130	—	—	—	—	—
1140	—	—	—	—	—
1150	—	—	—	—	—
1160	—	—	—	—	—
1170	—	—	—	—	—
1180	—	—	—	—	—
1190	—	—	—	—	—
1200	—	—	—	—	—
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1480	—	—	—	—	—
1490	—	—	—	—	—
1500	—	—	—	—	—
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1560	—	—	—	—	—
1570	—	—	—	—	—
1580	—	—	—	—	—
1590	—	—	—	—	—
1600	—	—	—	—	—
1610	—	—	—	—	—
1620	—	—	—	—	—
1630	—	—	—	—	—
1640	—	—	—	—	—
1650	—	—	—	—	—
1660	—	—	—	—	—
1670	—	—	—	—	—
1680	—	—	—	—	—
1690	—	—	—	—	—
1700	—	—	—	—	—
1710	—	—	—	—	—
1720	—	—	—	—	—
1730	—	—	—	—	—
1740	—	—	—	—	—
1750	—	—	—	—	—
1760	—	—	—	—	—
1770	—	—	—	—	—

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange Market

Rubber Prices

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon in their Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, December 11, write as follows:

The London price of silver adjusting itself to the cutting off of war risk in insurance, declined Ad. to 48/-d. on the 6th inst. The New York maximum price of G.1.01½ per ounce, pure remains unchanged. Official rates for 2/T/T London, after rising to 5/2½d. on the 7th inst., has since declined 1d. to 5/1½d. The overbought position of our local and dealers in T/T on London as far as December-January delivery is concerned has been considerably reduced, and prices reported to be about \$25,000 for January. Part of these holdings has been carried forward. During the week some of them appear to have been buying for ready and selling for January on an interest basis and their operations have made the exact tone of our market obscure. At present there is no real business doing either way. 2/T/T rates are quoted 5/1½ Dec., 5/0 Jan, and about 4/10 to 4/9 Feb.-Mar., the market steady for early weak forward. The stock of silver and bar silver at Tls. 20,400,000 is Tls. 290,000 higher than last week. The stock of Mexican and Chinese dollars at \$12,550,000 shows a rise of \$250,000.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, December 7.—Today's Rubber prices were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot 2s. 3½d. paid.
April to June, 2s. 3½d. buyers.
Tendency of market, quiet.
Previous quotations, London, Dec. 6:
Spot, 2s. 3½d. paid.
April to June, 2s. 3½d. paid.
Tendency of market, dull.
London, December 5:
Spot, 2s. 3½d. paid.
April to June, 2s. 3½d. paid.
Tendency of market, closed.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 11, 1918.
Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.

Average spot price standard
Ribbed Smoked Sheet, 2s.
2½d.

Average spot price standard
quality First Crepe, 2s. 3½d.

Ex. warehouse (Singapore) 1s.
8½d. ls. 8½d. market quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, December 6.—Today's rates were:

Consols, 2½% for account £100

French Rentes 3% for account £100

Cheques on London at

Paris Fr. 25.97

Telegraphic Transfers on London

at New York \$4.76

Japanese 4% Bonds \$4

Rupee Paper, 3½% Loan

1854-55 £1.53

Bar Silver 48.7/16d.

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Market Rate of Discount (3 month's Bank Bills) 3½%

Exchange Hongkong (Document Bills at 60 days) 3/4

Exchange on Shanghai (Document Bills at 60 days) 5/2

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank

Shares £100

Shells (ord.) 6/0/0

Indos (Pref) 4/12/0

Indos (Def) 3/1/6

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 48.7/0d.

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Ex. Paris on London Fr. 25.98

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. G. \$4.76

Spot, 2s. 3½d. paid.

April to June, 2s. 3½d. paid.

Tendency of market, dull.

London, December 5:

Spot, 2s. 3½d. paid.

April to June, 2s. 3½d. paid.

Tendency of market, closed.

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 5/11

London Demand 5/12

India T.T. 3/11

Paris T.T. 6/6

Paris Demand 5/9

New York T.T. 12/2

New York Demand 12/21

Hongkong T.T. 6/6

Japan T.T. 43

Batavia T.T. 28/1

Singapore T.T. 4/6

Banks Buying Rates

London Demand 5/2½

London 4 m/s. Cds. 5/4

London 4 m/s. Documentary 5/4½

London 6 m/s. Cds. 5/4½

Paris 6 m/s. Documentary 5/4½

Paris 4 m/s. 6/7

New York o/d Documentary 12/3

New York 4 m/s. Documentary 12/3

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate

For Roubles

Roubles 1.150 =Tls. 100

Roubles 100 =Mex. \$12.00

Customs House Exchange Rates For December

HK. Tls. 3/32 @ 5/11

1 1/2 @ 1.80 Mex. \$1.50

1 @ 662 France 7.29

0.74 @ 121½ Gold \$1

1 @ 43½ Yen 2.54

1 @ 15 Rupees 4.26

1 @ — Roubles

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, December 11, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls. 20.50

Kungkyl Cotton Tls. 14.75

Unofficial

Langkats Tls. 20.75

Langkats Tls. 21.00 December

Kungkyl Cotton Tls. 14.75 December

New Engineering Tls. 25.00 Dec.

Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.50

20381

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, December 11, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Almas Tls. 8.00 December

Yangtzeopos Tls. 8.25 December

Langkats Tls. 22.75 March

Shanghai Docks @ Tls. 134.00 Dec.

Unofficial

Shanghai Docks Tls. 133.50 Dec.

Shanghai Docks Tls. 134.00 Dec.

Langkats Tls. 20.75 December

Langkats Tls. 21.00 December

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A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts,

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attended at their residences by ar-

rangement.

Prof. I. K. SETO,

Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Rd.

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Why do you pretend to look wise?

You really don't know those

Chinese guys. Experts are far

and few between. Doeskins, Goat-

skins, Bristles, are not so keen to

move from Szechuan, well packed

and selected, until it costs you

bitter experience for goods collect-

ed. And then you'll surely think

of "Born in 1915," of Bristles

Doeskins, Goatskins, and of "Still

Existing."

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.

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TAKE ADVANTAGE

OF THE

HIGH EXCHANGE!

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Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

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Telephone